

## SWIFT ACTION IS PLANNED ON RAILROAD BILL

Conferees Expect Agree-  
ment on Cummins-Esch  
Measure Next Week.

### TO DEFER LABOR PHASE

Aim to Avoid Confusion at  
Return of Properties to  
Owners March 1.

### POINTS TO BE YIELDED

Separate Law Dealing With  
Relations of Companies and  
Employees Is Probable.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Senate and  
House conferees are close to agree-  
ment on railroad legislation. There  
was every indication to-day that the  
combined Cummins-Esch bill will be  
passed in ample time to prevent any  
hitch in President Wilson's announced  
plans to return the railroads to their  
owners on March 1.

The belief was expressed by mem-  
bers of both the Senate and House  
conference committees that an agree-  
ment can be submitted to both houses  
by the latter part of next week. Rep-  
ublican leaders are determined that  
the railroad legislation must be passed  
early enough to prevent confusion.

For this reason a secret canvass of  
a large number of members in both  
houses has been made as to the dis-  
puted points of the Cummins and Esch  
measures, and the conference report  
will represent the conclusions of this  
canvass. Thus long debate on the con-  
ference report, it is expected, will be  
eliminated.

The House conference managers indi-  
cated to-day that announcement as to  
the exact time the combined bill will  
be presented would be made soon in  
order that absent members may return.  
Conferees do not believe it will be nec-  
essary to report back to the respective  
houses for further instructions before  
the final conference report is formulated.

Anti-strike provisions of the Cummins  
bill still are a stumbling block, but be-  
cause of the undeniable objections to  
them in the House a compromise seems  
imminent. It is considered probable  
that the labor provisions will be stricken  
from both bills and considered as mat-  
ter for future legislation.

The conference situation as outlined  
by House conferees is about this:  
The Senate conferees will abandon  
the provisions of the Cummins bill pro-  
viding for a Federal transportation board  
to assume some of the powers of the  
Interstate Commerce Commission;  
compulsory consolidation of the roads  
and probably the anti-strike provisions  
if the House will agree in some form to  
Section 6 of the Senate bill. The 6  
provides that rates shall be adjusted  
that roads of the various groups will  
be allowed a fixed return of 5 1/2 per  
cent. on their aggregate property, value  
and profits above this percentage divided  
by the Government for the benefit of the  
weaker roads. The concessions of the  
Senate are considered so important that  
it is believed the House will yield on  
Section 6.

A compromise on this section is now  
being discussed. It is believed the  
House would agree to the principle of  
the section if the return were not fixed  
at 5 1/2 per cent. by the bill, but the per-  
centage left to the discretion of the In-  
terstate Commerce Commission. If the  
House does yield on this point, as it  
now seems probable, the Senate will  
transfer the transfer of the powers con-  
ferred on the Federal Transportation  
Board by the Cummins bill to the In-  
terstate Commerce Commission.

The efforts of labor and other organ-  
izations to force retention of the roads  
for two years more in the hope that  
public sentiment can be worked up to  
support the Plumb plan of public own-  
ership have made little headway. The  
Senate in Congress is still overwhelm-  
ingly for the return of the roads as soon  
as possible. Advocates of this exten-  
sion saw great hopes in the long dead-  
weight of the conference, and this was an  
influence in bringing both houses to a  
realization that some important points  
must be yielded by both.

The conferees believe the final report  
will be comprehensive legislation, but  
do not believe all phases of the railroad  
question will be settled.

## AMERICAN WRITERS IN WAR DECORATED

Two Correspondents of "The  
Sun" Honored by France.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
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PARIS, Jan. 29.—The French Govern-  
ment has decorated a number of Amer-  
ican writers and newspaper men in re-  
cognition of their services to the cause  
of the Allies, both during the war and  
throughout the peace negotiations.

Laurence H. White, upon the  
proposal of Andre Tardieu, has been  
named "Officier de l'Instruction Pub-  
lique" by the Minister of Public In-  
struction. Among the others receiving this  
decoration, known as "the palms," are  
James Hopper, Herbert Corey, Clinton  
Gilbert, George Patrick, William Mc-  
Nutt, Charles Smith, Associated Press;  
Lawrence Abbott, Outlook; Louis Wiley,  
New York Times; Arthur Brentano,  
Publisher; Elizabeth Cutting, North  
Western Review; Percy Buller, Mrs.  
Ogden Reid, and J. B. Hirsch of The  
Sun.

Sergeant York III in Worcester.  
Worcester, Mass., Jan. 29.—Sergeant  
Alvin F. York, mountaineer and famous  
man of war, who came to Worcester  
to-day as a guest of the Rotary Club, is  
under the care of two physicians at a  
hotel here to-night and it is feared he  
has appendicitis.

## Calls Planet Messages Sun's Work on Wireless

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 29.—Prof.  
Arrhenius of the chair of  
physics in the Technical Insti-  
tute, in a statement to-day relative  
to the sounds that have been  
received on the wireless plants  
in England, says he heard a state-  
ment of a similar occurrence in the  
German press a year ago.

He does not think the theory  
that the sounds come from the  
planets is worthy of serious con-  
sideration and believes it is more  
probable that the wireless ap-  
paratus may have been in-  
fluenced by the sun.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—William  
Marconi says that the period for  
investigating the sounds caught  
on various wireless apparatus  
will include April 21, when Mars  
is nearest the earth. He says,  
however, that undue stress  
should not be placed on this date,  
as a few thousand miles would  
not likely make any appreciable  
difference in recording signals.

## HAMBY DIES IN ELECTRIC CHAIR

Slayer of Two Brooklyn Bank  
Officers in Holdup Pays  
Penalty in Sing Sing.

### BRAVADO LASTS TO END

Insists on Wearing White  
Shirt and Scorns Clergy-  
men's Offers.

Gordon Pawcett Hamby was exe-  
cuted in Sing Sing prison last night  
for the murder of De Witt C. Peale  
and Henry W. Coons in December,  
1918, when he held up and robbed the  
East Brooklyn Savings Bank. The  
State executioner threw the electric  
switch at 11:05 o'clock and sent the  
first shock crashing through the body  
of Hamby, and one minute later the  
second shock was given him. At 11:16  
o'clock Hamby was pronounced dead  
by Dr. Amos O. Squire, the prison phy-  
sician.

Hamby went to the electric chair  
with the same bravado and acceptance  
of fate that had characterized him  
ever since he was convicted. Through-  
out the evening he sat in his cell al-  
ternately operating a juke box and  
playing jazz music on a phonograph,  
and from time to time exchanging  
jokes with the other convicted men in  
the death house. He was sitting on  
his cot smoking a cigarette and idly  
fingering the juke box when Mar-  
tin J. Dealey, principal keeper, entered  
the death house to take him to the  
chair.

Hamby jumped to his feet and saluted  
the keeper with a flourish.  
"I'll be right with you, keeper," he  
exclaimed.

Bravado Continues to Last.  
As Hamby stepped from his cell for  
the last time a chorus of goodbyes and  
good lucks followed him. He turned,  
and waving to the other prisoners in  
the death house, shouted:  
"We'll try anything once, boys! Here  
goes! So long!"

He walked along the passageway as  
calmly as if he were promenade down  
Fifth avenue, with Keeper Dealey pac-  
ing along by his side. No clemency was  
shown by the death party, as one of Hamby's  
last requests had been that he be allowed  
to walk alone to the chair. He said to  
Father Cahlin, the prison chaplain, "after  
the life I have led, to go to my death  
with a priest or minister by my side."

He walked alone to the electric chair.  
Behind the doors of the death cham-  
ber were twelve physicians and thirteen  
newspaper men and one newspaper  
woman, Mrs. Elizabeth Seaman, better  
known as "Nellie Bly," the first woman  
ever to witness an execution in Sing  
Sing.

The top of Hamby's head was bald,  
where the prison barber had shaved it  
so that the death chair could be fitted.  
He walked alone to the electric chair,  
and his neck was encircled by a  
soft white collar, with a black tie  
and a white shirt.

The convicted man walked slowly into  
the room and nervously faltered as he  
approached the chair on its raised platform  
in the center. He was smoking, and as  
he neared the chair he carefully flicked  
the ashes from his cigarette and then,  
after one long, lingering inhalation,  
threw the cigarette away. He turned to  
Warden Lewis Laves and said:  
"Of course," answered Major Laves.

Makes Farewell Speech.  
"I want to say this," said Hamby,  
slowly. "I want to thank you for every-  
thing you've done for me here. And I  
want to say that whoever has stood in  
front of Jay B. Allen's gun has stood a  
chance, and a good chance, for his life.  
That's all, Warden, go ahead, boys!"  
Hamby then sat calmly in the electric  
chair, and helped the keepers adjust the  
straps and electrodes. The last words  
Continued on Second Page.

All Real Estate and  
classified advertisements  
for The Sun and New  
York Herald for insertion  
Sunday, Feb. 1, 1920,  
only should be sent to of-  
fice of New York Herald,  
Herald Square. All dis-  
play advertising copy to  
280 Broadway.

## U. S. STEEL GIVES 10 P. C. ADVANCE TO 250,000 MEN

Ninth Increase in 4 Years  
Makes Annual Payroll  
a Half Billion.

### DAY LABOR BENEFITED

Judge Gary in Statement  
Promises Higher Rates  
for Other Employees.

### PAY GOES UP ON FEB. 1

Wages in Big Corporation  
Average 150 Per Cent. Above  
Those of 1914.

For the ninth time in four years the  
United States Steel Corporation an-  
nounced yesterday a voluntary in-  
crease in wages paid to men who work  
by the day in its manufacturing plants.  
The increase, made public by Judge  
Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board  
of directors of the corporation, is about  
10 per cent., affects about 250,000 em-  
ployees and involves an expenditure of  
between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000 an-  
nually. This latest increase in wages  
is the first to be given to the corpora-  
tion's steel workers since October, 1918,  
when the eight hour basic day was  
adopted, thus giving an automatic pay  
increase of 10 per cent. The annual  
payroll of the corporation is raised to  
about \$500,000,000 by the increase.

In a brief statement Judge Gary  
said:  
"The wage rates of day labor at the  
manufacturing plants of the Steel Cor-  
poration have been increased about  
10 per cent., to become effective Feb-  
ruary 1. Other rates will be equitably  
adjusted."

Further than this nothing was  
forthcoming from the corporation. In  
addition to the quarter of a million  
men employed in the various plants of  
the Steel Corporation and its sub-  
sidiaries the last line of the announce-  
ment promises similar increases in  
wages for office workers and others not  
covered by the corporation as "day la-  
bor."

How Steel Wages Increased.  
This brings to 9 1/2 per cent. the total  
of wage increases made by the corpora-  
tion since February 1, 1915, and raises  
to about 150 per cent. the cumulative  
percentage of increase compared with  
rates paid in January, 1915. The last  
annual report issued by the Steel Cor-  
poration showed the average wage of  
all employees, except administrative and  
selling, as of a year ago, to have been  
\$6.23 a day. With the increase the  
average wage is raised to \$6.85 a day  
compared with \$2.97 in 1914.

The average number of employees on  
the payroll of the steel corporation in  
1914 was 179,353, to whom \$162,379,907  
was paid in wages, or an average of  
\$905 an employee. In 1915 the number  
had risen to 191,125 and the payroll to  
\$176,800,864, or \$925 an employee. The  
total number of employees took a big  
jump in 1916, when the average was  
\$2,438 and the total payroll \$183,355,000,  
or an average of \$1,942 for each man.  
In 1917 and in 1918 the workers  
numbered slightly more than 268,000,  
but the \$347,370,406 payroll for 1917 was  
paid to 268,000 men, or an average of  
\$1,296 each. In 1918, when wages  
were \$452,653,524. The 1917 average for  
an employee was \$1,296 and that of 1918  
was \$1,885.

The corporation's payroll for the year  
ended December 31, 1919, is not yet  
available, but is authoritatively estimated  
at about \$450,000,000, or about the same  
as that of the preceding year.

On February 1, 1916, the corporation  
granted an increase of 10 per cent. to its  
employees. Another increase was made  
three months later, when an advance of  
13 1/2 per cent. was made. Again six  
and a half months later, or on December 15,  
1915, a third increase of 10 per cent. was  
made.

The first increase in 1917 was granted  
on May 1 and was for an average of 9  
per cent. This was followed by a 10 per  
cent. advance on October 1.

### One Advance of 15 Per Cent.

The biggest percentage increase was  
granted on April 15, 1918, when an ad-  
vance of 15 per cent. was authorized by  
the management, which, August 1, 1918,  
ordered the payment of another advance  
of 10 1/2 per cent. On October 1, 1918,  
a 10 per cent. advance in wages became  
effective to employees working 10 hours  
a day. For those working a longer  
number of hours the percentage of in-  
crease was greater. This condition arose  
from the adoption in nearly all de-  
partments of the basic eight hour day  
on October 1, 1918, and the payment of  
increased rates for overtime service.

In the steel strike called on September  
22 last year, officials of the Steel Cor-  
poration as well as of other steel man-  
ufacturing concerns made it plain that  
they were willing to pay increased  
wages if conditions of trade warranted  
such a move. While they declined to be  
influenced by the coercive measures  
adopted by the strikers they admitted  
that whenever they considered the steel  
workers were entitled to an increase in  
wages they would not hesitate to grant  
them. This stand taken at the beginning  
of the strike and continued  
brought about the unsuccessful ending  
of the walkout, according to the general  
belief in the steel industry.

ESTHONIA TO SIGN  
PEACE WITH SOVIET  
Letvia Also Expected to  
Agree, Says Report.  
COPENHAGEN, Jan. 29.—A despatch  
to the Politiken from Riga says a peace  
treaty between Esthonia and Soviet Rus-  
sia will be signed to-day.  
The Berlingske Tidende's Helsingfors  
correspondent says the signing of peace  
between Letvia and Soviet Russia is ex-  
pected in a few days.  
It was unanimously decided at a con-  
ference of Baltic States at Helsingfors to  
accept a plan for the neutralization of  
the Baltic Sea.

## Wilson Recommended for Nobel Peace Prize

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 29.—The  
interparliamentary Socialist  
group in the Riksdag, including  
Hjalmer Branting, the Socialist  
leader, has decided to recom-  
mend to the Norwegian Storthing  
Nobel Committee that it sup-  
port President Wilson and  
Christian Lange, Secretary of  
the Interparliamentary Union, as  
the candidate for the 1919 and  
1920 Nobel peace prizes.

## MOTOR POLICIES TO GO UP 50 P. C.

Big Growth in Collisions, Fires  
and Thefts Spoils Profits  
of Underwriters.

### NEW ROBBER TRICK DAILY

Owners Careless and Often  
Reckless, Letting Companies  
Worry About Losses.

Automobile owners here, there and  
everywhere are going to find a little  
bullet down in their morning mail in six  
or eight weeks notifying them that the  
man who sold insurance to them on the  
old car is tremendously sorry, but  
that the rate for the next year is going  
to be considerably higher. The mes-  
sage would be in the mail now if the  
insurance men could agree on what  
the rate should be. They are waver-  
ing between 40 and 50 per cent.  
on collision insurance, an equally stiff  
increase on insurance against theft  
and more moderate increases in the  
premium which protects the car owner  
against fire and ordinary accident li-  
ability.

Members of the National Auto-  
mobile Writers declare emphatically that  
they have no alternative. Either the  
premiums go up or they go out of  
business. They say thefts have multi-  
plied, collisions are more than doubled,  
fires have occurred with alarming fre-  
quency, until the sums they have had  
to pay out to car owners who could  
flash the policy after it was all over  
and the dust settled have so whittled  
into their income that they are not  
making a nickel—or words to that ef-  
fect.

Here are the reasons as outlined by  
the insurance men for their demands:  
First, cars are multiplying, especially  
in the cities, with great rapidity. New  
ones are coming out rapidly and the  
old ones do not disappear, but continue  
to clog the streets. The chances for an  
accident in any congested district to-  
day, they say, are more than 100 per  
cent. greater than two years ago. Sec-  
ond, automobile thieves are playing  
havoc with cars and get away with \$25-  
\$30,000 worth last year. Third, repair  
materials and labor have increased more  
than 50 per cent.

### Conditions Change Constantly.

Several innovations are planned by  
the insurance men, in addition to in-  
creasing the premiums stiffly, due to the  
constant change of conditions in the au-  
tomobile world. One of them is a sys-  
tem of national registration. Another is  
a system of title for every car, wherein  
each owner is given a deed to a car on  
its purchase, and on the resale of the  
car this deed must be recorded with the  
registrar, much as a tract of land is  
recorded. There were no raises in the  
insurance rate in 1919, the dealers in  
this class of insurance point out, with  
the exception of liability guarantees. The  
rate of theft and collision clauses have not  
been adjusted since April 1, 1918, and it  
is to these that particular attention is  
being paid by the corporations selling  
this class of risk.

The Eastern conference of the Na-  
tional Automobile Underwriters has the  
problem under consideration and prob-  
ably will arrive soon at a decision. The  
conference is taking into consideration  
the forecast that at the end of 1920  
there will be 9,000,000 automobiles in  
the United States, compared with the  
7,500,000 cars at present. Another in-  
novation probably will be the rating of  
each make of car, taking the combined  
experience of each make and type, and  
what use the car has had, instead of the  
present method.

The two classes which trouble under-  
writers most deeply are theft and col-  
lision. Collisions, they say, are rapidly  
on the increase, due to multiplication of  
all makes of cars, and the further fact  
that many new drivers are "inexperi-  
enced." One insurance man said yester-

Continued on Tenth Page.

## M'KENNA CALLS FOR BIG REFORM TO SAVE BRITAIN

Former British Treasury  
Head Says Expenses Must  
Keep Within Revenue.

### PLEADS FOR ECONOMY

Urges Ruthless Cutting  
Down of Financial Outlay  
to Force Lower Prices.

### MUST BE MONEY CENTRE

Asserts That Troubles Are Not  
Due to Inflation, but to  
Reckless Spending.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
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LONDON, Jan. 29.—Reginald Mc-  
Kenna, formerly Chancellor of the Ex-  
chequer, made a speech to-day at the  
annual meeting of the shareholders of  
the London Joint City and Midland  
Bank, the largest financial institution  
in the world, in which he dealt with  
the economic problems of the day and  
explained his views of the remedies  
needed for world reconstruction. It was  
his first public utterance since his  
resumption of the mantle of responsi-  
bility laid down by the late Sir Edward  
Holden, and the vociferous welcome he  
received as the new head of the insti-  
tution which, next to the Bank of  
England, was one of Great Britain's  
financial mainstays during the war  
will be concurred in by his many  
friends in the American banking  
world. In his speech he said:  
"The only condition on which we  
shall be able to check the rise in prices  
is that our annual expenditure, shall  
be brought within the compass of our  
revenue. In the State, as in domestic  
finance, we must learn to make both  
ends meet."

This is not a plea for additional tax-  
ation, but it is a plea for economy in  
expenditure; it is a plea for such ruth-  
less cutting down or postponement of  
all financial outlay by the State as will  
reduce the expenditure to a figure less  
than our tax revenue, for by such meth-  
ods only can we hope to restrict the issue  
of currency, check the rise in prices,  
restore foreign exchange and reestab-  
lish London in her old position as the  
financial centre and free gold market  
of the world.

### Dispenses Inflation Theory.

Mr. McKenna laid the axe to the false  
theory that inflated currencies alone are  
responsible for high prices and interest  
to-day. He considered that the huge  
expansion of bank deposits, based upon  
inflated credit, far exceeded in impor-  
tance the expansion of the money stock  
in high prices. Taking Great Britain  
alone, he showed that the combined  
public spending power as represented by  
currency and credit in 1914 was \$1,195,000,000, as compared with \$2,693,000,000  
in 1919, giving an increased spending  
power of \$1,498,000,000, or 125 per cent.  
As an indication of how fundamental  
the situation is, he pointed out that the  
deposits on the one hand and the cost  
of living on the other, he showed that  
the index number taken as 100 in 1914  
stands now at exactly 235, an increase  
of the same amount as has occurred  
in spending power.

Having established this relation he  
passed to an explanation of methods by  
which the spending power could be re-  
duced, not by the limitation or re-  
duction of paper money, but by the  
gradual deduction of the entire credit  
structure. Direct advances to the Gov-  
ernment by the Bank of England, against  
which immediate increases in  
deposits and currency are made, he  
said, are the most flagrant cause of in-  
flation, and should be eliminated first.  
A secondary influence, he pointed out,  
consists of indirect credits supplied to  
the Government by the banks, which  
also increase deposits and currency.

These he would eliminate with the ut-  
most expediency. Third in the list  
comes loans obtained from the public  
through banking aid; these he  
believed should be liquidated entirely  
with the greatest possible speed through  
economy and saving by the people.

### Opposed to High Bank Rate.

His stand against a high bank rate as  
a means of expediting deflation was  
very emphatic. He said that a high  
bank rate would tend to restrict the  
flow of money, but it would not elimi-  
nate the cause of inflation. He said  
that the bank rate should be kept low  
and that the government should rely on  
economy and saving to reduce the spend-  
ing power.

Continued on Fifth Page.

## 5 SOCIALISTS LOSE GROUND; THEIR RABID TALKS QUOTED; ROOSEVELT 'REVOLT' MYTH

## 'WAR ON ITALY,' JUGO-SLAV CRY

Crowds Shout "Down With En-  
tente!" and "Long Live  
Mother Russia!"

### SING CROATIAN SONGS

Adriatic "Ultimatum" of Al-  
lies Causes Demonstrations  
and Threats to Resist.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the  
London Times Service.  
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LONDON, Jan. 29.—A monster meeting  
was held yesterday to protest against the Italian claims  
on this side of the Adriatic.  
It was addressed by several orators,  
whose speeches were interrupted with  
frequent cries of "War on Italy!"  
"Back to the Isouzo again!" "Down  
with the Entente!" "Down with Italy!"  
"Down with imperialism!" "Long live  
United Jugoslavians!" and "Long live  
Mother Russia!"

The last expressed sentiment is  
characteristic of the widespread desire  
still deep rooted in Jugoslavians of  
solidarity with Russia as the leading na-  
tion of the Slavonic race. The meeting  
broke up tumultuously, the crowds  
singing Serbian, Slovene and Croatian  
national songs. They marched in pro-  
cession to the quay, where they made  
threatening demonstrations against an  
Italian destroyer.

A strong force of mounted gendarmes  
barred the way but was unable to pre-  
vent some of the crowd from boarding  
an Italian passenger steamer and  
hauling down her flag. The crowd then  
proceeded to the Italian club, which  
was defended by gendarmes, whom they  
partly overcame and broke through the  
entrance. The crowd wrecked one or two  
Italian shops before finally dispersing.

Rome, Jan. 29.—A despatch from  
Trieste says demonstrators have been  
held at Belgrade, Laibach and Agram  
in which the Jugoslav Government was  
urged to resist the "ultimatum" of the  
Allies with regard to the Adriatic con-  
trovercy. The despatch adds that the  
newspaper comment on the attitude of  
Italy in the premises is of a most un-  
friendly nature.

## JUGO-SLAVS WANT PROPOSAL MODIFIED

Appeals to Allied Justice in  
Refusing Italian Terms.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The text of the Jug-  
oslav reply to the allied ultimatum on  
the Adriatic question, made public to-  
day, showed that the Jugoslav Gov-  
ernment was not prepared to accept the  
compromise offered by the Italians  
but that in courteous terms it asked per-  
mission to lay before the Allies a propo-  
sition which would settle the question  
of the Adriatic in a manner which it  
considered necessary to secure stability  
in the region surrounding the Adriatic.

"As regards the proposal itself," says  
one paragraph of the note, "the royal  
Government is obliged to observe that it  
cannot accept it in its entirety, and the  
Government counts on the spirit of jus-  
tice and equity of the Powers to the  
communication of January 20, to pro-  
ceed to the modifications which are im-  
posed by the necessity of assuring peace  
in the Adriatic."

As regards the essence of these propo-  
sitions, the note says, "the royal Gov-  
ernment begs to remark that they are  
not entirely in agreement either with the  
principles proclaimed by the peace con-  
ference of the free determination and  
independence of peoples, nor with the  
wishes of the population concerned, nor  
with the geographical and economic con-  
ditions evolved."

"It is more than a year since the  
Government have placed before the  
opinion of the interested countries, and  
the Royal Government is extremely dis-  
pleased of solving in the most friendly  
spirit the actual existing difficulties, and  
it has proposed to submit the solution  
either to arbitration or a plebiscite. It  
is still ready to adopt one or the other  
of these propositions."

The reply begins with the statement  
that "the Government of the Serbs,  
Croats and Slovenes considers the com-  
munication of January 20 as a friendly  
proposition and not as an injunction,"  
and adds that "the Royal Government  
considers itself justified in asking for the  
time indispensably necessary for the ex-  
amination of all the necessary atten-  
tion propositions as important as these  
have been submitted for the first time in  
the history of the Balkans, and the maintenance  
of friendly relations with its neighbor States  
may suggest."

At one stage the note says, "It is not  
understood how a treaty concluded be-  
tween three persons without its (the  
Jugoslav Government) cooperation con-  
taining clauses which have never been  
communicated to it could be binding on  
it in default of an immediate categori-  
cal acceptance of these propositions."

The Royal Government, continues  
the note, "regrets the object of the Serbs,  
Croats and Slovenes of January 20 offer  
no guarantee of the evacuation of  
territories which will come under its  
sovereignty nor for the evacuation of  
the islands of Flana and Zara, erected  
into independent States."

The Royal Government, which during  
the whole of the World War has  
observed constant fidelity to its allies,  
has hesitated before no sacrifice for the  
success of the common cause, and has  
given proofs since the cessation of hos-  
tilities of the greatest possible spirit of  
moderation, even in the most delicate  
circumstances, and remains disposed to  
regulate the difficulties under discussion  
in the same spirit of friendship and con-  
ciliation."

## "Diplomatic Comedy" in Adriatic Incenses Italy

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ROME, Jan. 29.—Virtually all  
the Italian newspapers have  
devoted long editorial articles to the  
Adriatic question. The course of the  
Allies, especially France, in giving the  
Jugoslavians more time to answer has  
generally been referred to as a "di-  
plomatic comedy" played at the ex-  
pense of Italy's interests. The  
ultimatum of the Allies was con-  
sidered here to be final, requiring  
either acceptance or a revenge-  
ful opinion, here is that  
Jugoslavians are taking a chance  
that President Wilson will act in a  
way that would produce a profound  
and painful impression here.

## G. O. P. MENACED IN MINNESOTA

National Committee Is Mass-  
ing Forces Against Non-  
Partisan League.

### TO FIGHT FOR PRIMARIES

Semi-Socialistic Organization  
Seeks to Assimilate Party,  
Not Crush It.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.